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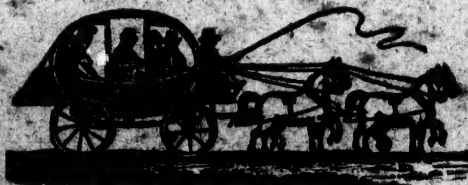
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THE *Old Farmer's*
CANADIAN FARMER'S
ALMANAC,
AND
GENERAL MEMORANDUM-BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1824.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.



THE CALCULATIONS FOR THE MERIDIAN OF YORK

North Lat. $43^{\circ} 39' 10''$

West Long. $76^{\circ} 4' 11''$

*"Let us cultivate the Ground, that the Poor, as well as the Rich, may be
filled, and Happiness and Peace be established throughout our borders."*

YORK, U. C.

PUBLISHED BY, AND FOR, CHARLES FOTHERGILL, ESQ.

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*And Sold by all the Agents for the U. C. Gazette and Weekly Register,
Throughout Canada.*

Price 7½d.

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ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1824.



EPOCHS, AND COMMON NOTES.

EPOCHS.

Of the Julian Period	6587
Of the Mundane Era	6827
Since the Birth of Christ, according to Chronologers	1828
Of the Vulgar Christian Era	1824
Since the Discovery of America	332
Since the Treaty which confirmed the possession of Canada to the British Crown	61
Since the British Acknowledgement of the Independence of the United States of America, at the Peace of 1783	41
Since the Division of the Province of Quebec into Lower and Upper Canada	38
Of the Reign of His Majesty George IV.	5

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters	D. C.	Solar Cycle	18
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number	1	Roman Indiction	19
Epoct	0	Julian Period	6587

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuages. Sunday	Feb. 15	Low Sunday	April 25
Quinquages. or Shrove Sunday	Feb. 29	Rogation Sunday	May 23
Ash Wednesday, or 1st day of Lent	Mar. 2	Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday	27
Mid Lent Sunday	28	Whit Sunday	June 6
Palm Sunday	April 11	Trinity Sunday	13
Easter Day	18	Advent Sunday	Nov. 23

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.

Spring—Sun enters ♈, March 20.

Summer—Sun enters ♋, June 21.

Autumn—Sun enters ♏, September 23.

Winter—Sun enters ♏, December 21.

ECLIPSES.

Jan. 1st.—The Sun will be Eclipsed at 55 minutes past two o'clock in the morning, to us invisible.

16.—The Moon will be Eclipsed, *visible*, and is calculated as follows:—

Beginning at	2 h. 27 m. Morning.
Middle	3 - 34 — do.
Tabular Time	3 - 36 — do.
Ecliptic 8	3 - 38 — do.
End	4 - 38 — do.
Whole Duration	2 - 11 — do.

Digits Eclipsed 9 on the Moon's Northern Limb, or from the southern side of the Earth's shadow.

June 26.—The Sun will be Eclipsed at 27 minutes past six o'clock in the afternoon, to us invisible.

July 10.—The Moon will be Eclipsed *visible*, and is calculated as follows:—

Beginning at	10 h. 24 m. Afternoon.
Middle	11 - 2 — do.
Tabular Time	11 - 7 — do.
Ecliptic 8	11 - 11 — do.
End	11 - 39 — do.
Whole Duration	1 - 15 — do.

Digits Eclipsed 1 1/4 on the Moon's southern limb, or From the north side of the Earth's shadow.

Dec. 20.—The Sun Eclipsed at 28 minutes past five o'clock in the morning, to us invisible.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

To determine the distance of Lightning, count the number of *seconds* between the *flash* and the *clap of Thunder*; and allow rather less than a *quarter of a mile* for each second.

The middle of a room is the safest situation in a thunder storm, and lower rooms are more safe than upper chambers.

The Planet *Venus* will be the Morning Star until the 29th of July; then the Evening Star to the end of the year.

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries,	♎ Libra,
♉ Taurus,	♏ Scorpio,
♊ Gemini,	♐ Sagittarius,
♋ Cancer,	♑ Capricornus,
♌ Leo,	♒ Aquarius,
♍ Virgo,	♓ Pisces,

MOON'S RISING AND SETTING.

At four days old it sets at,
and shines till, about 10 at
night.

5—about 11,

6—about 12,

7—at near 1 in the
morning,

15,—at full, it rises about 6 in
the evening,

16—at 1.4 after 7,

17—at 1.2 after 8,

18—at about 10,

19—at about 11,

20—at about 12,

N. B. This table is sufficiently accurate for the purpose it is wanted for, that of ascertaining moonlight evenings.

OF THE CHANGES OF THE MOON.

Many persons, understanding that the mean time between one new Moon and another is 20 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and a fraction, imagine that, to find the full or quarters of the Moon, they have only to add a half or fourth part of that time; and when they do not find the changes marked in the Calendar to correspond with this method, they impute it to mistake in the calculation of those changes. It is therefore, necessary to put them in mind, that the great inequality of the Moon's motions renders the above rule extremely inaccurate, so that nineteen times in twenty it must fail in giving the true conjunction or change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- A Barrel of Anchovies about 16lb.
- A Barrel of Gunpowder, is 112lb.
- A Barrel of Herrings, No. 500.
- A Keg of ditto 60—two of which count a hundred.
- A Last of Hides, 12 dozen.
- A Truss of Straw, 36lb.
- A Truss of Hay, new, 60lb.
- Ditto old, 56lb.
- A Load of Hay 36 trusses.
- A Load of Bricks, No 500.
- A Load of Tiles, No 1000.
- A Load of Timber, 50 feet solid.
- A Tun of Sweet oil, 236 gallons.
- A Fother of Lead, 19c. 2qrs.
- A Firkin of Butter, 56lb.
- A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Horseman's weight, 14 lb.—Butcher's weight, 8lb.

VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

- A Grain of Gold, about 2d.
- A Penny weight, about 4d.
- A Grain of Silver, about half a farthing.
- A Penny weight, 3d.
- An Ounce, about 6s.
- According to the weight of English Coins the mint value of a lb. of Gold is 44 Guineas and a half, or £46 14. 6d.—a lb. of Silver, £3 2s.—the oz. of Gold £3 17s 10 1. 2d and the Ounce of Silver 5s 2d, so that the value of the standard Gold is 16 times that of Silver and 1.14th more.
- The value of a lb. of Gold as Bullion, in Oct. 1800, was £55 16s.

PERPETUAL WEATHER TABLE.

BY DOCTOR HERSCHELL.

The following Table, constructed by the celebrated Doctor Herschell, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions, as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

		SUMMER.	WINTER.
the hours of 2 and 4	Or between	Very rainy	Snow or rain
	4 to 6	Changeable	Fair and mild
	6 to 8	Fair, if wind N. W.—Rainy if S. or S. W.	Fair
	8 to 10	-	Fair and frosty if N. or N. E.
10 to midnight		Ditto	Rain or snow if S. or S. W.
	Midnight to 2	Fair	Ditto
Forenoon.	2 to 4	Cold, with frequent showers	Fair and frosty
	4 to 6	Rain	Hard frost, unless wind S. or S. W.
	6 to 8	Wind and Rain	Snow & Storm.
	8 to 10	Changeable	Ditto
	10 to 12	Frequent showers	Stormy
			cold rain, if W. snow if E.
			Cold high wind

From this above Table it will be seen, that the nearer to midnight either of the moon's periodical changes, (i. e. within two hours either before or after it) the more fair the weather is in summer, while the nearer to noon that the changes take place, the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may also follow when either of the periodical changes occur during the afternoon six hours, viz. from four to ten; but this is mostly dependent on the wind.—The moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavourable to fair weather. The like may nearly be observed in winter. Every farmer ought to preserve a copy of this table, and carefully to regulate his pursuits by its indications. Such a line of conduct might materially promote his comforts and his interests, while in no case could it disturb his prospects or destroy his hopes.

EXPLANATION OF THE CALENDAR.

The First Column contains the Days of the Month; the Second the Days of the Week; The Third, Aspects, Holidays, Anniversaries, &c.; the Fourth, Prognostications of Weather; the Fifth, the Places of the Moon; the Sixth and Seventh, the Rising and Setting of the Sun; and the Last, the Rising and Setting of the Moon.

NOTES

Jan.

Feb.

March,

April,

May,

June,

AN EPHIMERIS FOR THE PLANETS FOR THE 1st, 13th, AND 25th
DAYS OF EACH MONTH, FOR THE YEAR 1824.

Doctor Her-
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WINTER.

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Cold high wind

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the Moon.

MONTHS.	DAYS.	☉'s PLACE.	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	MONTHS.	DAYS.	☉'s PLACE.	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
Jan.	1	10 ♀	6	12	18	6	4	24	22	July.	9	♂	29	14	4	20	11
	13	22	20	13	18	4	8	1	20		56	14	3	23	16	17	♂
	25	4	♂	33	13	17	3	11	21		2	♂	25	14	6	25	23
Feb.	1	11	39	14	18	2	13	29	15	August.	9	5	13	6	27	27	10
	13	23	48	14	18	2	14	♀	5		20	36	13	7	29	♂	25
	25	5	♂	63	15	19	2	13	28		10	2	♂	9	13	6	♂
March.	1	10	54	15	19	2	12	♂	14	September.	8	56	12	8	4	17	19
	13	22	54	16	20	2	9	11	29		10	35	22	8	6	24	♂
	25	4	♀	48	16	21	3	5	♂		♂	2	♂	19	12	8	♂
April.	1	11	42	16	22	4	2	11	♀	October.	8	13	12	8	9	6	26
	13	33	29	16	23	5	♂	26	25		20	5	12	8	11	15	♂
	25	5	♂	11	16	25	7	25	♀		8	2	♂	1	13	7	13
May.	1	11	0	16	26	8	25	18	29	November.	9	2	13	7	13	29	♂
	13	22	36	16	27	10	25	♂	♂		21	5	13	6	14	♀	14
	25	4	♂	8	16	29	12	27	17		17	3	♂	13	14	5	14
June.	1	10	51	16	29	14	29	26	14	December.	9	18	14	4	14	25	11
	13	22	19	15	♂	16	♂	♂	9		21	30	15	3	14	♂	18
	25	3	♂	46	15	3	19	8	25		13	3	♀	44	16	3	13

THE SUN, WITH THE SEVEN PLANETS.

☉ The Sun,
♂ Mercury,
♀ Venus,
♁ The Earth,

♂ Mars,
♂ Jupiter,
♂ Saturn,
♂ Georgian-Sidus.

TABLE OF THE DIAMETERS, &c. OF THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Names of the Planets.	Diameters in English Miles.	Mean distances from the Sun, as determined from observations of the transit of Venus, in 1761.	Annual period round the Sun	Diurnal rotation on its axis	Hourly motion in its orbit.	Hourly motion of its equator	Inclination of axis to orbit.
Sun	800,000		Y. D. H. M.	D. H. M.		3,818	80° 0' 0"
Mercury	3,000	36,841,468	0 87 23	unknown.	109,699	unknown.	unknown.
Venus	7,936	68,891,486	0 224 17	24 8 0	80,296	43	75 0 0
Earth	7,970	96,173,000	1 0 0 1	1 0 0	68,243	1,042	23 29 0
Moon	2,180	ditto	1 0 0 29	13 44	2,290	9 1-2	2 10 0
Mars	6,400	145,014,148	1 321 17	1 0 40	55,287	556	0 0 0
Jupiter	94,000	494,990,976	11 314 18	9 56	29,063	25,920	0 0 0
Saturn	78,000	907,956,130	29 167 6	0 10 16	22,400	23,101	28 0 0
Georgian Sidus.	84,217	1,816,912,960	83 131 0	unknown.	15,000	unknown.	unknown.

I. JANUARY.

New Moon, 1st, 2h 55m morning,
First Quarter, 9th, 7h 24m morning,
Full Moon, 16th, 8h 28m morning,
Last Quarter, 22d, 8h 32m afternoon,
New Moon, 30th, 10h 36m afternoon,

M	W	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P.	OR.	OS	ROS
1	Th	CIRCUMCISION, ☉ eclipsed,	Some	☉	7 34 4	25	☉ sets
2	Fr.	☉ Ω ☉ runs low, [invl.	Snow and	☉	7 34 4	26	6 4
3	Sat	☉ slow C. Sun - 5m ☉ Apogee	cold,	☉	7 33 4	27	7 7
4	D	2d Sunday after Christmas,		☉	7 33 4	27	8 8
5	M.			☉	7 32 4	28	9 0
6	Tu	EPIPHANY, twelfth day,		☉	7 31 4	29	10 6
7	W.	2d Go. 11, S, Pr. Charlotte of	Now clear	☉	7 31 4	29	11 7
8	Th	Lucian, [Waler, b, 1796,	with high	☉	7 30 4	30	morn.
9	Fr	☉'s dec. 22 deg. S.	winds,	☉	7 29 4	31	0 11
10	Sa.			☉	7 29 4	31	1 16
11	D.	1st Sunday after Epiphany,		☉	7 28 4	32	2 18
12	M.	[7, 23,		☉	7 27 4	33	3 28
13	Tu	Hilary Camb. Term beg ½ slo.	Expect a	☉	7 26 4	34	4 34
14	W	Oxford T. beg ☉ slow. C. 9m.	thaw a-	☉	7 26 4	34	5 36
15	Th	☉ runs high, ☉ Ω D. Glou't,	bout these	☉	7 25 4	35	6 32
16	Fr.	☉ ecлип. vis. ☉ Perig. [b 1779.	days,	☉	7 25 4	35	☉ rise
17	Sat			☉	7 24 4	36	6 37
18	D	2d Sund after Epiph. Prisc.	Snow and	☉	7 23 4	37	7 54
19	M	½ Gr. Elong. [½ Sta.	very cold	☉	7 22 4	38	9 5
20	Tu	Fabian In. 8d of St. Hil. 1 ret	weather,	☉	7 21 4	39	10 17
21	W.	Agnes, [☉ ent. ☉		☉	7 20 4	40	11 29
22	Th.	Vincent, ☉ dec. 20 deg. S.		☉	7 19 4	41	morn.
23	Fr.	Hilary Term begins,		☉	7 18 4	42	0 38
24	Sat	½ Stationary,		☉	7 17 4	43	1 49
25	D	3d Sun. aft. Epiph. C. St. PAUL.	Look for	☉	7 16 4	44	2 55
26	M	[St. Hil 2 ret	snow, hail.	☉	7 15 4	45	3 51
27	Tu	D. of Sussex b. 1773, 15 d. of	or rain,	☉	7 14 4	46	4 45
28	W.	☉ slo. C. 13m ☉ runs low,		☉	7 13 4	47	5 36
29	Th	K. Geo. IV. Access 1820,		☉	7 12 4	48	6 10
30	Fr	K. Charles I. Martyr 1649,	Now very	☉	7 10 4	50	☉ sets
31	Sat	K. Geo IV proclaimed 1820,	cold.	☉	7 9 4	51	5 50

THE whirling tempest raves along the plain ;
And on the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof,
Keen-fastening, shakes them to the solid base—
Huge uproar lords it wide. The clouds commit'd
With stars, swift gliding, sweep along the sky.
The cattle from the untasted fields return,
And ask, with meaning low, their wonted stalls,
Or ruminate in the contiguous shade.

E SUN AND

28 0 0	unknown.
22,101	unknown.
22,400	15,000
0 10 16	unknown.
6 0 10	0
29 167	83 131
907,956,130	1,816,912,960
78,000	94,917
Spartan.	Georgian
	Sidur.

II. FEBRUARY.

First Quarter, 7th, 9h 51m afternoon,
Full Moon, 14th, 3h 12m afternoon,
Last Quarter 21st, 6h 3m afternoon,
New Moon, 29th, 6h 26m afternoon.

D	W	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	☉ P. OR. OS. R OS				
				P.	OR.	OS.	R	OS
1	D.	4th Sunday after Epiphany,	Chilly	≈ 7	84	52	6	53
2	M.	CANDLEMAS, Purif. B. V. Mary,	winds and	≈ 7	74	53	7	53
3	Tu.	BLASIVS,	some	≈ 7	54	55	8	54
4	W.	☉'s slow C. 14m.	snow.	≈ 7	44	56	9	52
5	Th.	AGATHA, ☉'s dec. 16 deg S.		≈ 7	34	57	10	53
6	Fr.	☉ L. 5, 2, N.		≈ 7	14	59	11	59
7	Sat	☐ 5, ☉	Clear and cold,	≈ 7	05	0	morn.	
8	D.	5th Sunday after Epiphany.		≈ 6	59	5	1	6
9	M.	In 3 days of Purification, 4 ret.		≈ 6	57	5	3	11
10	Tu.		More snow,	≈ 6	56	5	4	14
11	W.	☉ runs high,	then clear	≈ 6	55	5	5	12
12	Th.	Hilary Term ends, ☉ U	and pleasant,	≈ 6	53	5	7	0
13	Fr.	☉ Perigee,		≈ 6	51	5	9	40
14	Sat	VALENTINE,		≈ 6	50	5	10	rise
15	D.	Septuages. Sunday & statio.		≈ 6	48	5	12	38
16	V.	[& statio.	Good sleighing,	≈ 6	47	5	13	52
17	Tu.	☉'s dec. 12 deg. S.		≈ 6	46	5	14	8
18	W.	☉'s L. 5, 10, S.		≈ 6	44	5	16	20
19	Th.	☉ enters ≈		≈ 6	43	5	17	38
20	Fr.	☉ slow. C. 14m.	Look for more snow,	≈ 6	42	5	18	morn.
21	Sat			≈ 6	40	5	20	0 42
22	D.	Sexagesima Sunday,		≈ 6	39	5	21	1 46
23	M.			≈ 6	38	5	22	2 41
24	Tu.	St. MATTHIAS, D. Camb. b. 1774.		≈ 6	36	5	24	3 29
25	W.	Camb. Term. div. m. ☉ Ω	Clear and cold,	≈ 6	34	5	26	4 9
26	Th.	☐ Stationary, ☉ Apogee,		≈ 6	33	5	27	4 44
27	Fr.	☉'s slow, C. 14m.		≈ 6	32	5	28	5 17
28	Sat	☉'s dec 8 deg. S.	More snow.	≈ 6	31	5	29	5 41
29	D.	Quinquages Sunday.		≈ 6	30	5	30	sets

NOW Shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind,
Baffle the raging year, and fill their pens
With food at will; lodge them below the storm,
And watch them strict; for from the bellowing east,
In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burden of whole wintry plains.
At one wide waft, and whelms the hapless flock.

III. MARCH.

First Quarter, 8th, 5h 47m morning,
Full Moon, 16th, 0h 25m morning,
Last Quarter, 22d, 5h 59m morning,
New Moon, 30th, 9h 50m morning,

	OR	OS	ROS
7	84	52	6 58
7	74	53	7 53
7	54	55	8 54
7	44	56	9 52
7	34	57	10 53
7	14	59	11 59
8	7	05	0 morn.
8	6	59	5 1 6
8	6	57	5 3 2 11
8	6	56	5 4 3 14
8	6	55	5 5 4 12
8	6	53	5 6 5 0
8	6	51	5 7 5 40
8	6	50	5 8 10 0 rise
8	6	48	5 12 6 38
8	6	47	5 13 7 52
8	6	46	5 14 9 8
8	6	44	5 16 10 20
8	6	43	5 17 11 33
8	6	42	5 18 morn.
8	6	40	5 20 0 42
8	6	39	5 21 1 46
8	6	38	5 22 2 41
8	6	36	5 24 3 29
8	6	34	5 26 4 9
8	6	33	5 27 4 44
8	6	32	5 28 5 17
8	6	31	5 29 5 41
8	6	30	5 30 6 sets

be kind,

storm,
wing east,
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ing
flocks.

M. W.	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P.	OR	OS	RO
1 M.	St. DAVID, 11 slow 7, 14,	Some	✕	6 27	5 33	6 44
2 Tu.	Shrove Tuesday, CHAD.	clouds	✕	6 26	5 34	7 46
3 W.	ASH WEDNESDAY,	with high	☾	6 25	5 35	8 50
4 Th.	☉ L. 4, 56, N.	winds,	☾	6 23	5 37	9 52
5 Fr.	☉'s dec. 6 deg. S.		☾	6 22	5 38	10 59
6 Sat			☾	6 21	5 39	morn.
7 C.	1st Sund. in Lent, PERPETUA.	Look for	☾	6 19	5 41	0 4
8 M.		rain,	☾	6 18	5 42	1 6
9 Tu.	☉ runs high,		☾	6 16	5 44	2 3
10 W.	☉ 3	Clear and	☾	6 14	5 46	2 57
11 Th.	☉'s slow, C. 10m.	pleasant,	☾	6 13	5 47	3 44
12 Fr.	Gregory Martyr.		☾	6 12	5 48	4 20
13 Sat	☉ Perigee,	Now ex-	☾	6 10	5 50	4 55
14 C.	2d Sunday in Lent,	pect some	☾	6 9	5 51	5 25
15 M.	☉'s dec. 2 deg. S.	rough	☾	6 7	5 53	☉ rise
16 Tu.	☉ L. 5, 2, S.	weather,	☾	6 6	5 54	7 59
17 W.	St. PATRICK,		☾	6 4	5 56	9 15
18 Th.	EDW. K. OF WEST SAXONS,	High	☾	6 2	5 58	10 23
19 Fr.		winds	☾	6 1	5 59	11 34
20 Sat	☉ enters ♀ day & night equal,	from the	♀	6 0	6 0	morn.
21 C.	3d Sunday in Lent, BENEDICT,	N. West,	♀	5 58	6 2	0 36
22 M.	☉'s dec. 1 deg. N. ☉ ☽		♀	5 56	6 4	1 29
23 Tu.	☉ runs low,		♀	5 55	6 5	2 13
24 W.	☉ ☽ ☉	Flying	♀	5 53	6 7	2 51
25 Th.	Annun of B. V. Mary,	clouds and	☾	5 52	6 8	3 23
26 Fr.	☉ Apogee, ☉'s slow, C. 6m.	some rain,	☾	5 50	6 10	3 51
27 Sat			☾	5 49	6 11	4 16
28 C.	4th Sund. in Lent, Mid L. Sund.	Now clear	☾	5 48	6 12	4 40
29 M.		and pleas-	☾	5 46	6 14	5 2
30 Tu.	☉ L. 4, 59 N.	sant.	☾	5 45	6 15	☉ sets
31 W.			☾	5 44	6 16	7 58

THESE naked shoots
Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And, more aspiring; and with ample spread,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
All Nature feels the renovating force
Of Winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen.

IV. APRIL.

First Quarter, 6th, 5h 6m afternoon,
Full Moon, 13th, 10h 35m morning,
Last Quarter, 21st, 0h 58m morning,
New Moon 28th, 11h 3m afternoon,

M. W.	ASPECTS, HOLYDAYS, ANNI- VERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P.	OR.	OS.	R.	S.		
1 Th.			8	5	41	6	19	8	9
2 Fr.			8	5	40	6	21	10	4
3 Sat	Richard, Bp. of Chich.	Clear,	II	5	39	6	21	11	8
4 G.	5th Sund. in Lent, St. AMBROSE,	Now look	II	5	38	6	22	morn.	
5 M.	☉'s dec. 6 deg. N. II ☿ ☉	for a	II	5	27	6	23	0	8
6 Tu.	☉ ☿ runs high,	change of	III	5	35	6	25	1	2
7 W.	☉'s slow C. 2m.	weather.	III	5	34	6	26	1	48
8 Th.		Cool	III	5	33	6	27	2	26
9 Fr.	Cambridge Term ends,	nights and	III	5	31	6	29	3	0
10 Sat	Oxford Term ends,	pleasant	III	5	29	6	31	3	29
11 C.	6th Sund. in Lent, PALM SUND.	days,	III	5	28	6	32	3	56
12 M.	☉ Perigee, ☉ L. 4, 52 S.		III	5	26	6	34	4	23
13 Tu.	☉ dec. 9 deg. N. Sup. ☿ ☉	Rain, then	III	5	25	6	35	☉ rise	
14 W.		clear and	III	5	23	6	37	8	9
15 Th.	☉ and C. together,	pleasant,	III	5	22	6	38	9	18
16 Fr.	GOOD FRIDAY,		III	5	20	6	40	10	24
17 Sa.			III	5	19	6	41	11	22
18 C.	EASTER DAY, ☉ runs low,	It may	III	5	18	6	42	morn.	
19 M.	Easter Monday, Alphege, ☉ ☿	be some	III	5	16	6	44	0	13
20 Tu.	Easter Tuesday, ☉ enters ☿	snow flur-	III	5	15	6	45	0	54
21 W.	☿ stationary,	ries, or	III	5	14	6	46	1	29
22 Th.		rain,	III	5	12	6	48	1	56
23 Fr.	St. GEORGE, K. Geo. IV, b. d.	Now	III	5	11	6	49	2	25
24 Sa.	☉ Apogee, ☉ fast C. 2m. [kept	warm for	III	5	9	6	51	2	49
25 C.	1st Sund. aft. Easter, Low Sun.	the season	III	5	8	6	52	3	10
26 M.	☉ L. 4, 54 N. [St. MARK,		III	5	6	6	54	3	35
27 Tu.	☉'s dec. 14 deg. N.	Clear and	III	5	5	6	55	4	2
28 W.	Oxf. & Camb. Terms begin.	pleasant,	III	5	3	6	57	☉ sets	
29 Th.			III	5	2	6	58	7	59
30 Fr.			III	5	1	6	59	9	5

As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And WINTER oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day delightless; so that scarce
The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulph'd
To shake the sounding marsh; or from the shore
The plovers when to scatter o'er the heath,
And sing their wild notes to the listening winds.

V. MAY.

First Quarter, 5th, 10h 4m afternoon,
Full Moon, 12th, 9h 22m afternoon,
Last Quarter, 20th, 7h 25m afternoon,
New Moon, 28th, 9h 51m morning.

OR.	OS.	ROSE
5	41	19 8 9
5	40	6 21 10 4
5	39	6 21 11 8
5	38	6 22 morn.
5	27	6 23 0 8
5	35	6 25 1 2
5	34	6 26 1 48
5	33	6 27 2 26
5	31	6 29 3 0
5	29	6 31 3 29
5	28	6 32 3 56
5	26	6 34 4 23
5	25	6 35 Orise
5	23	6 37 8 9
5	22	6 38 9 18
5	20	6 40 10 24
5	19	6 41 11 22
5	18	6 42 morn.
5	16	6 44 0 13
5	15	6 45 0 54
5	14	6 46 1 29
5	12	6 48 1 56
5	11	6 49 2 25
5	9	6 51 2 49
5	8	6 52 3 10
5	6	6 54 3 35
5	5	6 55 4 2
5	3	6 57 sets
5	2	6 58 7 59
5	1	6 59 9 5

M.W.	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNI- VERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	OR	OS.	ROSE
1 Sat	St. PHILIP and St. JAMES,	Moist and	5	16 59	10 - 8
2 D.	2d Sunday after Easter,	may rain.	5	07 0	11 4
3 M.	Fr East, in 16 day 1 ret Inven		4	58 7	2 11 52
4 Tu.	Or runs high Or of the Cross		4	57 7	3 morn.
5 W.	Easter Term begins, Or statio.		4	56 7	4 0 31
6 Th	St John Ev. Ante P. L. Or Perg	Clear and	4	55 7	5 1 7
7 Fr.	Or fast C. 3m. Duchess of York	pleasant.	4	53 7	7 1 36
8 Sat	[born 1767]	Now thun	4	52 7	8 2 5
9 D.	3d Sunday after Easter,	der show-	4	51 7	9 2 26
10 M.	In 3 weeks aft. East. 2 ret.	ers in man-	4	50 7	10 2 59
11 Tu	Or L. 5, 6 S Or Gr. Elong.	ny places.	4	49 7	11 3 30
12 W.			4	47 7	13 Orise
13 Th	Or slow 6, 21.		4	46 7	14 8 11
14 Fr.	Or fast C. 4m.	Clear,	4	44 7	16 9 13
15 Sat	Or dec. 19 deg. N.	cool, and	4	43 7	17 10 7
16 D.	4th Sunday after Easter;	pleasant,	4	42 7	18 10 52
17 M.	In two aft. East. 3 ret. Or Or		4	41 7	19 11 28
18 Tu	Or runs low,		4	40 7	20 11 59
19 W.	Dunstan. Q. Charlotte b. 1744,		4	40 7	20 morn.
20 Th.	Or Apogee,	Look for	4	39 7	21 0 26
21 Fr.	Or enters Or [at statio	more rain	4	38 7	22 0 48
22 Sat	Prs of Homburg born 1770	and a fine	4	37 7	23 1 15
23 D.	5th Sund aft. East. Rog Sund.	growing	4	36 7	24 -1 35
24 M.	In 6 weeks after Easter 4 ret.	season.	4	36 7	24 2 1
25 Tu.	Or dec. 21 deg. N. Or L. 5, 10 N.		4	35 7	25 2 27
26 W.	Aug. 1st Ahp. of Cant.	More rain,	4	35 7	25 3 1
27 Th.	Asc D. Holy Th V Bede.		4	34 7	26 3 38
28 Fr.	On mor. of Asern, 6 ret	Thunder	4	33 7	27 sets
29 Sat	K. Charles II. restored 1660.	in some	4	32 7	28 8 54
30 D.	Sund. aft. Ascen. Day. Or Or	places.	4	31 7	29 9 46
31 W.	East Term ends, Or runs high.		4	31 7	29 10 23

FROM the moist meadow to the wither'd hill,
Led by the breeze, the vivid verdure runs
And swells, and deepens, to the cherish'd eye.
The hawthorn whitens, and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees—
Till the whole leafy forest stands display'd,
In full luxuriance, to the sighing gales.

VL JUNE.

First Quarter, 4th, 3h 59m morning,
Full Moon, 11th, 9h 21m morning,
Last Quarter, 19th, 0h 9m afternoon,
New Moon, 26th, 6h 27m afternoon.

M	W.	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVER SARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P.	OR.	OS.	R.	OS.
1	Tu	Nicomede,		☾	4	31	7	29
2	W.		It may be	☾	4	31	7	29
3	Th	Cambridge Term div. n.	foggy and	☾	4	30	7	30
4	Fr.	K Geo. III. born 1738.	some rain	☾	4	30	7	30
5	Sat	Oxf Term ends, D. of Cumb.	with thunder.	☾	4	30	7	30
6	S.	Whit Sund, [b. 1771], Boniface		☾	4	29	7	31
7	M.	Whit Monday,		☾	4	28	7	32
8	Tu.	Whit Tuesday,		☾	4	27	7	33
9	W.	Oxford Term begins,	Now it is	☾	4	27	7	33
10	Th.		more clear	☾	4	27	7	33
11	Fr.	ST. BARNABAS,	and plea-	☾	4	26	7	34
12	Sat		sant.	☾	4	26	7	34
13	S.	Trinity Sunday,		☾	4	26	7	34
14	M.	On mor. of H. Tr. 1 ret.	It may be	☾	4	26	7	34
15	Tu.	g statio.	want of	☾	4	26	7	34
16	W.		rain in	☾	4	25	7	35
17	Th.	St. ALBAN, [Waterloo 1815,	some	☾	4	25	7	35
18	Fr.	Trinity Term begins, Battle of	places.	☾	4	24	7	36
19	Sat	[Edw K. of W. Saxons,		☾	4	24	7	36
20	S.	1st Sund. aft. Trin. trans. of		☾	4	23	7	37
21	M.	In 8 days H. Tr. 2 ret. ☉ ent ☽	Thunder	☾	4	23	7	37
22	Tu.	Eat of Vittoria [longest day,		☾	4	24	7	36
23	W.		Showers.	☾	4	25	7	35
24	Th.	Nativity of St. John Baptist,		☾	4	26	7	34
25	Fr.		Clear and	☾	4	26	7	34
26	Sat	☉ eclipsed invisible,	very plea-	☾	4	26	7	34
27	S.	2d Sunday after Trinity,	sant,	☾	4	26	7	34
28	M.	In 15 days of H. Tr. 3 ret.		☾	4	26	7	34
29	Tu.	St. Peter and St. Paul,	A storm	☾	4	26	7	34
30	W.		at hand.	☾	4	26	7	34

FROM brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,
Child of the Sun, resplendent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depths:
He comes attended by the sultry hours,
And ever fanning breezes, on his way
While, from his ardent look, the burning Brains
Averts her bashful face; and earth, and skies,
All smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

VII. JULY.

First Quarter, 3d, 9h 19m morning,
Full Moon, 10th, 11h 32m afternoon,
Last Quarter, 19th, 2h 45m morning,
New Moon, 26th, 1h 53m morning.

OR.	OS.	R.	OS.	M.	W.	ASPECTS. HOLIDAYS, ANNI- VERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P.	OR.	OS.	R.	OS.		
4	31	7	29	11	10	1 Th.		☾	4	27	7	33	10	37
4	31	7	29	11	40	2 Fr.	V of B.V.M. II † ☉ [Queb. 1608	☾	4	28	7	32	11	1
4	30	7	30	morn.		3 Sat	☉ d. 23 d. N. ☉ L 5, 17 S F'd. of	☾	4	28	7	32	11	28
4	30	7	30	0	7	4 Su.	3d. Sund. aft. Trin. Transla. St	☾	4	29	7	31	11	59
4	30	7	30	0	35	5 M.	In 3 w aft H.Tr 4rat. [Martin	☾	4	29	7	31	morn.	
4	29	7	31	1	1	6 Tu.	Ost. Ast and Camb. Com.	☾	4	30	7	30	0	32
4	28	7	32	1	29	7 W.	Trinity Term ends, Tho's a	☾	4	30	7	30	1	13
4	27	7	33	2	0	8 Th.	[Becket,	☾	4	30	7	30	2	0
4	27	7	33	2	37	9 Fr.	Camb. Tr ends, Humbus b. 1447	☾	4	30	7	30	2	53
4	26	7	34	3	15	10 Sat	Ost. Tr. end., ☉ ec'l. visi. Co	☾	4	31	7	29	☉ rise	
4	26	7	34	☉ rise		11 C.	4th Sund. aft. Trin. ☉ slow C	☾	4	31	7	29	7	45
4	26	7	34	8	43	12 M.	☉'s dec. 23 deg. N. [5 m,	☾	4	32	7	28	8	18
4	26	7	34	9	25	13 Tu.		☾	4	32	7	28	8	43
4	26	7	34	9	53	14 W.	☉ Apogee,	☾	4	33	7	27	9	9
4	25	7	35	10	2	15 Th.	St. Eustach, ☉ 24 ☉	☾	4	34	7	26	9	33
4	25	7	35	10	49	16 Fr.		☾	4	34	7	26	8	53
4	24	7	36	11	13	17 Sat	☉ L 5, 15 N.	☾	4	35	7	25	10	22
4	24	7	36	11	35	18 C.	5th Sunday after Trinity,	☾	4	35	7	25	10	49
4	23	7	37	11	58	19 M.		☾	4	36	7	24	11	20
4	23	7	37	morn.		20 Tu.	Margaret,	☾	4	37	7	23	11	55
4	24	7	36	0	18	21 W.	☉ slow 8, 50,	☾	4	38	7	22	morn.	
4	24	7	36	0	51	22 Th.	MAGDALEN, ☉ enters ♍	☾	4	39	7	21	0	35
4	25	7	35	1	24	23 Fr.	Dog Days begin,	☾	4	40	7	2	1	31
4	26	7	34	2	4	24 Sat	[Battle of Lundy's Lane,	☾	4	41	7	19	2	34
4	26	7	34	3	4	25 C.	6th Sund aft. Trin. St. JAMES,	☾	4	42	7	18	3	43
4	26	7	34	☉ sets		26 M.	St. Anne, Sup. ☉ 8 ☉	☾	4	43	7	17	☉ sets	
4	26	7	34	8	19	27 Tu.	☉ Perigee.	☾	4	44	7	16	8	0
4	26	7	34	8	59	28 W.	☉'s dec. 19 deg. N.	☾	4	45	7	15	8	33
4	26	7	34	9	35	29 Th.	Sup. ☉ ♀ ☉ ☉ slow C. 6 m.	☾	4	46	7	14	9	2
4	26	7	34	10	5	30 Fr.	☉ L 5, 13 S.	☾	4	47	7	13	9	50
						31 Sat		☾	4	48	7	12	10	3

ECHO no more returns the cheerful sound
Of sharpening scythe: the mower, sinking, heaps
O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfum'd;
And scarce a chirping grass-hopper is heard
Through the dumb mead. Distressful Nature pants
The very dreams look languid from afar;
Or, through the unwhelter'd glade, impatient seem
To hark into the covert of the

VIII. AUGUST.

First Quarter, 1st, 4h 43m afternoon;
Full Moon, 9th, 2h 1m afternoon;
Last Quarter, 17th, 3h 20m afternoon;
New Moon, 24th, 9h 15m morning;
First Quarter, 31st, 3h 3m morning.

M	W	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P	OR	OS	R	OS
1	C	7th Sunday after Trin. LAMMAS		m	4 497	11	10	34
2	M	☉ dec. 18 deg. N. [DAY.	Clear and	m	4 507	10	11	15
3	Tu	☉ slow C. 6m.	pleasant,	p	4 517	9	11	53
4	W.			p	4 537	7	morn.	
5	Th			p	4 547	6	0	50
6	Fr	Transfiguration of our Lord,	Some	w	4 557	5	1	47
7	Sa	Name of Jesus. ☉ ♋	went of	w	4 567	4	2	49
8	C	8th Sunday after Trin.	rain; and	w	4 577	3	3	51
9	M		entry hot	w	4 597	1	rise	
10	Tu	St. LAWRENCE, ☉ Apogee,	thunder	w	5 07	0	7	14
11	W	H. low 9, 23,	in many	w	5 16	59	7	39
12	Th	KING GEORGE IV. born 1762,	places.	w	5 26	58	8	4
13	Fr	☉ L. 5, 8,		w	5 36	57	8	27
14	Sat		Now re-	w	5 46	56	8	47
15	C	9th Sun. aft. Trin. Assumption,	freshing	w	5 56	55	9	24
16	M	D. of York, born 1763, ☉ slow	showers.	w	5 66	54	9	57
17	Tu	[C 4m. Sar. of Gen. Hall 1812		w	5 86	52	10	37
18	W.	☉ dec. 13 deg. N.		w	5 96	51	11	23
19	Th		Clear and	w	5 118	49	morn.	
20	Fr		good wea-	w	5 126	48	0	18
21	Sat	D. of Clarence born 1765, ☉	ther for	w	5 146	46	1	22
22	C	10th Sunday after Trinity,	several	w	5 156	45	2	36
23	M	☉ enters ♍, ☉ Perigee,	days.	w	5 176	43	3	53
24	Tu	St. Bartholomew,		w	5 186	42	sets	
25	W.		A want	w	5 206	40	7	3
26	Th	☉ L. 5, 5, 5	of rain.	w	5 216	39	7	33
27	Fr	☉ dec. 10 deg. N.		w	5 236	37	8	1
28	Sat	St. AUGUSTINE,		w	5 246	36	8	38
29	C	11th. Sund. aft. Trin. St. John		w	5 266	34	9	17
30	M	☉ h ☉ [Bapt beheaded,	Some	w	5 276	33	10	0
31	Tu	☉ and ☉ together.	rain.	w	5 286	32	10	51

THE Sun has lost his rage: his downward orb
Shoots nothing now but emulating warmth,
And vital lustre; that, with various ray,
Lights up the clouds, those beautiful robes of Heaven,
Incessant roll'd into romantic shapes.
The dream of waking fancy! Broad below,
Cover'd with ripening fruits, and swelling fast
Into the perfect year, the pregnant earth
And all her tribes rejoice.

IX. SEPTEMBER.

Full Moon, 8th, 6h 27m morning,
 Last Quarter, 16th, 2h 5m morning,
 New Moon, 22d, 5h 15m afternoon,
 First Quarter, 29th, 6h 20m afternoon,

P	OR	OS	R O S	M	W.	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNI- VERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P	OR	OS	R O S
m	4	497	11 10 34	1	W.	St. GILES, $\frac{1}{2}$ slow 8, 9,	Clear and	f	5	29	6 31 11 44
m	4	507	10 11 15	2	Th	London burnt 1666, O. S.	more cool,	v	5	31	6 29 inorn.
f	4	517	9 11 58	3	Fr.	Dog Days end,		v	5	33	6 27 0 46
f	4	537	7 inorn.	4	Sat	O's dec. 7 deg. N.		v	5	34	6 26 1 47
f	4	547	6 0 50	5	C.	12th Sunday after Trinity,		z	5	36	6 24 2 53
f	4	557	5 1 47	6	M.	☉ Apogee,	Variable	z	5	37	6 23 3 53
v	4	567	4 2 49	7	Tu	Enurachus, & Gr. Elong. ☉ fast	weather,	z	5	38	6 22 4 51
v	4	577	3 3 51	8	W.	Nativity of B. V. Mary, [C. 2m.		z	5	40	6 20 ☉ rise
z	4	597	1 ☉ rise	9	Th.			z	5	41	6 19 6 40
z	5	07	0 7 14	10	Fr.	☉ L. 5 N.	Cloudy	z	5	43	6 17 7 6
z	5	16	59 7 39	11	Sat	$\frac{1}{2}$ slow 9, 32,	and threa	z	5	45	6 15 7 35
z	5	26	58 9 4	12	C.	13th Sunday after Trinity,	ters rain	z	5	47	6 13 8 5
z	5	36	57 8 27	13	M.		in some	z	5	48	6 12 8 43
z	5	46	56 8 47	14	Tu	Holy Cross,	places,	z	5	50	6 10 9 26
z	5	56	55 9 24	15	W.	☉'s dec. 3 deg. N.		z	5	51	6 9 10 17
z	5	66	54 9 57	16	Th.			z	5	52	6 8 11 15
z	5	86	52 10 37	17	Fr.	LANBERT, B. P. ☉ ☽	Now ex-	z	5	53	6 7 inorn.
z	5	96	51 11 23	18	Sat	☉ fast C. 6m. Capit. of Quebec	pect some	z	5	54	6 6 0 23
z	5	116	49 inorn.	19	C.	14th Sunday after Trin. [1759	pleasant	z	5	55	6 5 1 35
z	5	126	48 0 13	20	M.	$\frac{1}{2}$ statio. ☽ statio.	weather,	z	5	56	6 4 2 48
z	5	146	46 1 22	21	Tu.	St. MATTHEW, $\frac{1}{2}$ statio.		z	5	57	6 3 4 3
z	5	156	45 2 35	22	W.	☉ ent. ☽ Perigee, Day and	Look for	z	5	58	6 1 ☉ sets
z	5	176	43 3 52	23	Th.	☉ L. 5 S. [Night equal.	a storm	z	6	06	0 6 9
z	5	186	42 ☉ sets	24	Fr.	[since 1815	from the	z	6	25	58 6 39
z	5	206	40 7 3	25	Sat	☉'s dec. 1 deg. S. Holy Alli-	N. East,	z	6	45	56 7 20
z	5	216	39 7 33	26	C.	16th Sun. aft. Trin. St. Cyprian,		z	6	55	55 8 4
z	5	236	37 8 1	27	M.			z	6	75	53 8 51
z	5	246	36 8 38	28	Tu.		Clear and	z	6	85	52 9 46
z	5	266	34 9 17	29	W.	St. Michael, Q. of Wirt b 1766,	high	z	6	105	50 10 47
z	5	276	33 10 6	30	Th.	St. Jerome, ☉ fast C. 10m.	winds,	z	6	115	49 11 47

*CROWN'D with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf,
 While AUTUMN, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
 Comes jovial on; the Doric reed once more,
 Well pleas'd, I tune—what'er the Wintry frost
 Nitreous prepar'd; the various blossom'd Spring
 Put in white promise forth; and Summer suns
 Connected along rush boundless now to row;
 Full, perfect all, and swell my glorious theme!*

X. OCTOBER.

Full Moon, 7th, 10h 44m afternoon,
 Last Quarter, 15th, 11h 13m morning,
 New Moon, 22d, 2h 51m morning,
 First Quarter, 29th, 6h 50m afternoon,

M	W.	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES &c.	WEATHER	P.	OR	OS.	ROS.
1	Fr.	Remigius Bp. H. slow 6, 20.		W	6	13.5	47 morn
2	Sa	Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉	High	W	6	15.5	45 0.50
3	C.	16th Sunday after Trinity,	wind,	W	6	13.5	43 1.53
4	M.	☉ Apogee ☐ H ☉	from N.W.	W	6	12.5	42 2.54
5	Tu.	☉ fast ☉ 11m.		W	6	11.5	41 3.55
6	W.	Paath, ☉'s dec. 5 deg. S.	Clear and	W	6	21.5	39 4.54
7	Th.	☉ L. 5 N.	cool,	W	6	22.5	38 5.55
8	Fr.			W	6	23.5	37 6.55
9	Sat	St. Denys Bp.	Look for	W	6	25.5	35 6.17
10	C.	17th Sunday after Trinity,	a storm,	W	6	26.5	34 6.52
11	M.	Oxf. & Camb. T. beg. ☉ latin.		W	6	28.5	32 7.34
12	Tu.	[of Quenston,	Clears up,	W	6	20.5	31 8.24
13	W.	Transl. of K. Edw. Conf. Battle		W	6	30.5	30 9.18
14	Th.	☉'s dec. 5 deg. S. ☉ ☉	Warm,	W	6	32.5	28 10.22
15	Fr.	☉ fast C. 14m.		W	6	33.5	27 11.28
16	Sat	Dark Sund. at Quebec 1785,*	Windy &	W	6	35.5	25 morn.
17	C.	18th Sun. aft. Trin. ETHELRED,	same	W	6	37.5	23 0.40
18	M.	St. Luke,	coarse	W	6	38.5	22 1.51
19	Tu.		weather,	W	6	40.5	20 3.4
20	W.	☉ Perigee, ☉ E 5, 2.3.		W	6	41.5	19 4.20
21	Th.		Look for	W	6	42.5	18 5.36
22	Fr.	[ed America 1492.	rain,	W	6	44.5	16 6.53
23	Sat	☉ ent. M. COLUMBUS, discover-		W	6	45.5	15 5.58
24	C.	19th Sunday after Trinity,	Now clear	W	6	46.5	14 6.47
25	M.	Crispin. ☉'s dec 12 deg. S.	and plea-	W	6	48.5	12 7.39
26	Tu.	K. Geo III. Proclaimed 1760,	sant,	W	6	50.5	10 8.39
27	W.	☉ ☉		W	6	51.5	9 9.39
28	Th.	St. Simon and St. Jude,	Moderate	W	6	52.5	8 10.43
29	Fr.	☉ fast C. 16m.	and warm	W	6	53.5	7 11.46
30	Sat		for the	W	6	55.5	5 morn.
31	C.	20th Sunday after Trinity,	season	W	6	57.5	4 12.50

HENCE from the busy joy resounding fields,
 In cheerful error, let us tread the maze
 Of Autumn unconfin'd; and taste, reviv'd,
 The breath of orchard big with bending fruit—
 Obedient to the breeze and beating ray,
 From the deep loaded bough a mellow shower
 Incensant melts away The juicy pear
 Lies, in a soft profusion, scatter'd round.

XL. NOVEMBER.

Full Moon, 6h. 3h 30m afternoon,
 East Quarter 14th, 7h 6m afternoon,
 New Moon, 20th, 2h 49m afternoon,
 First Quarter, 26th, 9h 43m morning,

OR OS POS.

6	13	5	47	morn
6	15	5	45	0 50
6	13	5	43	1 53
6	12	5	42	2 54
6	11	5	41	3 55
6	21	5	39	4 54
6	22	5	38	rise
6	23	5	37	5 45
6	25	5	35	6 17
6	26	5	34	6 52
6	28	5	32	7 34
6	29	5	31	8 24
6	30	5	30	9 19
6	32	5	28	10 22
6	33	5	27	11 29
6	35	5	25	morn.
6	37	5	23	0 40
6	38	5	22	1 51
6	40	5	20	3 4
6	41	5	19	4 20
6	42	5	18	5 36
6	44	5	16	6 53
6	45	5	15	8 11
6	46	5	14	9 29
6	48	5	12	10 48
6	50	5	10	12 08
6	51	5	9	13 29
6	52	5	8	14 51
6	53	5	7	16 14
6	55	5	5	17 38
6	57	5	3	19 03

M.W.	ASPECTS. HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P.	OR.	OS.	POS.
1 M.	ALL SAINTS. ☉ Apogee,		☾	6	59	5 1 47
2 Tu.	ALL SOULS. D. of Kenth. 1767.	Brisk	☾	7	0	5 0 2 47
3 W.	On M. of All Souls. 1 ret. Prs.	winds	☾	7	1	4 50 3 47
4 Th.	☿ K.W. land, 1688 [Sophia from the		☾	7	2	4 58 4 48
5 Fr.	Powder Plot 1605, [born 1777	N West.	☾	7	3	4 57 5 40
6 Sat.	Mich. T. beg Leonard Con.		☾	7	4	4 56 6 35
7 C.	12th Sunday after Trinity,	The In-	☾	7	5	4 55 5 35
8 M.	Prs Augusta Sophia, b. rn 1768.	dian Sun	☾	7	6	4 54 6 22
9 Tu.	Lord Mayor's Day.	met i.e.	☾	7	7	4 53 7 15
10 W.	☉ Luther born 1483.		☾	7	9	4 51 8 18
11 Th.	St. Martin, Batt. Chrysler's Farm	Some	☾	7	10	4 50 9 23
12 Fr.	On mor. of St. Martin, 2 ret.	warm	☾	7	12	4 48 10 31
13 Sat.	Camb. Term div. n Britus,	weather,	☾	7	13	4 47 11 46
14 C.	22d Sunday after Trinity,	with a	☾	7	14	4 46 morn.
15 M.	MACHUTUS,	smoky	☾	7	15	4 45 0 52
16 Tu.	☉ Perigee. ☉ L. 5, 10, S.	air for se-	☾	7	16	4 44 2 3
17 W.	Hugh Ep. of Lincoln,	veral day.	☾	7	17	4 43 3 15
18 Th.	In 8 days after St. Mart. 3 ret.	Now	☾	7	18	4 42 4 27
19 Fr.	☉ fast C. 14m,	blustering	☾	7	19	4 41 5 41
20 Sat.	Edm. K & Martyr. Sup. ☿ ☉	winds,	☾	7	20	4 40 6 54
21 C.	23d Sunday after Trinity,	with fly	☾	7	21	4 39 8 25
22 M.	Cecilia, ☉ enter ♀	ing clouds	☾	7	22	4 38 9 21
23 Tu.	St. Clement,	and some	☾	7	23	4 37 10 24
24 W.	[Catherine V. rain,		☾	7	24	4 36 11 28
25 Th.	In 15 days of St. Martin, 4 ret.	Clear and	☾	7	25	4 35 12 28
26 Fr.	☿ h ☉'s dec. 21 deg S. G. rat	pleasant,	☾	7	26	4 34 13 29
27 Sat.	☉ fast C. 12m. [storm 1703,		☾	7	27	4 33 14 31
28 C.	Adriant Sunday,	Now ex-	☾	7	27	4 33 morn.
29 M.	Mich. Term ends, 24 statio.	peat a	☾	7	28	4 32 0 32
30 Tu.	St. ANDREW	cold rain.	☾	7	29	4 31 1 31

BUT see the fading many colour'd woods,
 Shade deep'ning into shade, the country round
 Imbrown'd; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,
 Of every hue, from wane declining green
 To sooty dark. These now the lonesome Muses
 Low whispering lead into their leaf-strown walk,
 And give the season in its latest years.

XII. DECEMBER.

Full Moon, 6th, 5h 18m morning,
 Last Quarter, 13th, 2h 32m morning,
 New Moon, 20th, 5h 28m morning,
 First Quarter, 28th, 7h 6m morning,

M	W	ASPECTS, HOLIDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.	WEATHER	P	OR	OS	ROS
1	W.			☾	7 30	4 30	2 28
2	Th.	☉'s dec. 22 deg. S,	Clear and	☾	7 30	4 30	3 29
3	Fr.	☉ fast C, 10m,	more pleasant,	☾	7 30	4 30	4 28
4	Sat			☾	7 31	4 29	5 32
5	C.	2d Sunday in Advent,		☾	7 31	4 29	6 33
6	M.	NICOLAS,	Snow or	☾	7 31	4 29	☉rise
7	Tu.	☉ 5 slow 11, 9,	rain,	☾	7 32	4 28	6 0
8	W.	Conception of B V Mary,		☾	7 33	4 27	7 5
9	Th.			☾	7 34	4 26	8 16
10	Fr.		Clear and	☾	7 34	4 26	9 27
11	Sat	☉'s dec. 23 deg. S.	pleasant	☾	7 35	4 25	10 35
12	C.	3d Sunday in Advent,	for the	☾	7 35	4 25	11 44
13	M.	Lucy, ☉ Perigee, ☉ L. 5, 16 S.	season,	☾	7 36	4 24	morn.
14	Tu.			☾	7 36	4 24	0 56
15	W.	☉ fast C. 4m.	Now flying clouds	☾	7 37	4 23	2 7
16	Th.	Camb. Tr ends, O Sapientia,	and chilly	☾	7 37	4 23	3 18
17	Fr.	Oxford Term ends,	winds,	☾	7 38	4 22	4 30
18	Sat	of Fort Niagara,		☾	7 38	4 22	5 36
19	C.	4th Sunday in Advent, Capture		☾	7 38	4 22	6 40
20	M.	☉ eclipsed invi. ☉ ☉	Snow about these	☾	7 38	4 22	☉sets
21	Tu.	St Thomas. ☉ ent. ☉	days,	☾	7 38	4 22	6 59
22	W.	☉'s dec. 23° 27' S.		☾	7 38	4 22	7 3
23	Th.			☾	7 37	4 23	8 6
24	Fr.	☉ & C together,		☾	7 37	4 23	9 7
25	Sat	CHRISTMAS DAY,	Very cold	☾	7 36	4 24	10 7
26	C.	1st Sunday after Christmas,	weather	☾	7 36	4 24	11 5
27	M.	St. John, [St. Stephen,	ends this	☾	7 35	4 25	morn.
28	Tu.	Innocents, ☉ L. 5, 16, N.	year,	☾	7 35	4 25	0 3
29	W.	[Pretender died 1765,		☾	7 35	4 25	1 2
30	Th.	☉ slow C. 3m, [8 Gr. Elong.	Farewell!	☾	7 34	4 26	2 1
31	Fr.	Silvester, [Def. of Amerl's 1775		☾	7 34	4 26	3 0

'TIS done! dread WINTER spreads his latest glooms,
 And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year.
 How dead the vegetable kingdom lies!
 How dumb the tuneful! Horror wide extends
 His desolate Domain — Behold proud man!
 See here thy pictur'd life: pass some few years,
 And pale concluding WINTER comes at last,
 And shuts the scene!

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HISTORICAL EXPLANATION OF SOME REMARKABLE DAYS IN MARCH AND APRIL.

1st. SAINT DAVID.—The Welsh regard St David as their tutelar saint, and, annually, hold festive meetings on this day. In 440, the Britons, under King Cadwallader, obtained a complete victory over the Saxons; and St. David is considered not only to have contributed to this victory by his prayers, but by the judicious regulations which he adopted for rendering the Britons known to each other. He directed the Welsh to wear leeks in their caps, drawn from a garden near the field of action; while the Saxons, from a want of some distinguishing mark, frequently mistook each other, almost indiscriminately slaying friends and foes.—Hence the custom of the Welsh wearing leeks in their hats on St. David's day. St. David was descended from the Royal Family of the Britons, being uncle of King Arthur, and son of Xantus, Prince of Ceretion, now Cardiganshire. Being ordained priest, he retired into the Isle of Wight, and embraced an ascetic life. He founded twelve monasteries, one of which was in the vale of Ross, near Menevia, now called St. David's. Soon afterwards, the Archbishop of Caerleon resigned his see to St. David, whose opposition was only overcome by the absolute commands of the synod. He had, however, the liberty to transfer his see from Caerleon, then a populous city, to Menevia. He continued in this see many years, and died, towards the end of the sixth century, at a very advanced age.

17th. SAINT PATRICK.—He was a native of Scotland, whose original name was Succenthus, but was changed by Pope Celestine into Patrick. In 432, he was sent by that pontiff as a missionary into Ireland. He converted a great many of the Irish to Christianity, and founded, in 472, the Archbishoprick of Armagh. He has been justly called the Apostle of the Irish, and the Father of the Hibernian church; and he is also esteemed the tutelar Saint of the country. The works of St. Patrick were published in London in 1656. Among the miracles of St. Patrick, it is recorded, that he delivered Ireland from venomous reptiles, restored sight to the blind, health to the sick, and raised nine dead persons to life. He was buried at Downpatrick, where his body was found in 1185, in a church bearing his name. The custom of wearing shamrock, or *trefoil*, on this day, arose, according to some, from St. Patrick's using a leaf of it, when expounding the doctrine of the Trinity, to represent the divisibility of the Divinity into three distinct parts, and its union in one stem.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT—Rites peculiar to Good Friday were formerly used, in the Roman Catholic church, on this day, which was called *Passion Sunday*, because they began to advert to the passion of Christ. In the north of England there are yet some remains of these observances. Among other of the old ceremonies, soft beans were distributed as a kind of dole to denote this season of grief; but *praise* are now used in their repasts of this day, which is known by the name of *care or caring Sunday*, signifying a day of especial care or devotional attention.—At

OS. ROS

4	30	2	28
4	30	3	29
4	30	4	28
4	29	5	32
4	29	6	33
4	29	7	34
4	28	8	0
4	27	9	5
4	26	10	16
4	26	9	27
4	25	10	35
4	25	11	44
4	24	morn.	
4	24	0	55
4	23	2	7
4	23	3	18
4	22	4	30
4	22	5	36
4	22	6	40
4	22	7	45
4	22	8	59
4	22	7	3
4	23	8	6
4	23	9	7
4	24	10	7
4	24	11	5
4	25	morn.	
4	25	0	3
4	25	1	2
4	26	2	1
4	26	3	0

Newark-upon-Trent, one of the fairs is denominated "Caring Fair," and is held the Friday before "Caring Sunday," which is the Sunday fortnight before Easter.

THE HUMANE PLANTER.

FROM THE TRAVELS OF M. DE PAGES.

I should have found it difficult to give credit, had it not happened at this place the evening before my arrival; and if, besides the public notoriety of the fact, I had not been an eye witness of those vehement emotions of sympathy, blended with adulation, which it had justly excited in the mind of every individual at the Cape.

A violent gale of wind setting in from the North West, a vessel in the road dragged her anchors, was forced upon the rocks, and bilged; and while the greater part of the crew fell an immediate sacrifice to the waves, the remainder were seen from the shore struggling for their lives, by clinging to different pieces of the wreck. The sea ran dreadfully high, and broke over the sailors with such amazing fury, that no boat whatever would venture off to their assistance.

Meanwhile a planter considerably advanced in life, had come from his farm to be a spectator of the shipwreck; his heart was melted at the sight of the unhappy seamen; but knowing the bold and enterprising spirit of his horse, and his particular excellence as a swimmer, he instantly determined to make a desperate effort for their deliverance. He alighted, and blew a little brandy into the nostrils of his horse, when again seating himself firm in his saddle, he instantly rushed into the midst of the breakers. At first both disappeared; but it was not long before they floated upon the surface, and swam to the wreck; when taking with him two men, each of whom held by one of his boots, he brought them safe to shore. This perilous experiment he repeated no less than seven times, and saved fourteen lives to the public; but on his return the eighth time, his horse being much fatigued, and meeting a most formidable wave, he lost his balance, and was overwhelmed in a moment. The horse swam safe to land, but his gallant rider, alas! was no more.

POLEMO

Was a young man of Athens, so distinguished by his excesses, that he was the aversion of all the discreet part of the city. He led a life of continued intemperance and dissipation.—His days were given up to feasting and amusements, his nights to riot and intoxication. He was constantly surrounded by a set of loose young men, who imitated and encouraged his views; and when they had totally drowned the little reason they possessed, in copious draughts of wine, they were accustomed to rally out, and practise every species of absurd and licentious frolic.

One morning they were thus wandering about, after having spent the night as usual, when they beheld a great concourse of

* Cape of Good Hope—Africa.



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people that were listening to the discourse of a celebrated philoso-
pher named XENOCRATES. The greater part of the young men,
who still retained some sense of shame, were so struck with the
spectacle, that they turned out of the way; but Polemo, who
was more daring than the rest, pressed forward into the audience.
His figure was too remarkable not to attract universal notice; for
his head was crowned with flowers, his robe hung negligently a-
bout him, and his whole body was reeking with perfumes; be-
sides, his looks and manners were such as little qualified him for
such a company.

Many of the audience were so displeased at this interruption,
that they were ready to treat the young man with great severity;
but the venerable philosopher prevailed upon them not to molest
the intruder, and calmly continued his discourse, which happen-
ed to be upon the DIGNITY and ADVANTAGE of TEMPERANCE!

As he proceeded, he decanted upon this subject with so much
force and eloquence, that the young man became more composed
and attentive, as it were, in spite of himself. Presently after, as
the sage grew still more animated in his representation of the
shameful slavery which attends the giving way to our passions,
and the sublime happiness of reducing them all to order, the coun-
tenance of Polemo began to change, and the expression of it to be
softened. He cast his eyes in mournful silence upon the ground,
as if in deep repentance for his own contemptible conduct. Still
the philosopher increased in vehemence; he seemed to be animat-
ed with the sacred genius of the art which he professed, and to ex-
ercise an irresistible power over the minds of his hearers. He
drew the portrait of an ingenuous and modest young man, that
had been bred up to virtuous toils and manly hardiness; he paint-
ed him triumphant over all his passions, and trampling upon hu-
man fears and weakness. Should his country be invaded, you see
him fly to its defence, and ready to pour forth all his blood—calm
and composed, he appears with a terrible beauty in the front of
danger—the ornament and bulwark of his country—the thickest
squadrons are penetrated by his resistless valour, and he points
the path of victory to his admiring followers! Should he fall in
battle, how glorious his lot!—to be cut off in the honorable dis-
charge of his duty; to be wept by all the brave and virtuous; and
to survive in the eternal records of Fame!

While Xenocrates was thus discoursing, Polemo seemed to be
transported with a sacred enthusiasm; his eyes flashed fire—his
countenance glowed with martial indignation, and the whole ex-
pression of his person was changed. Presently, the philosopher,
who had remarked the effects of his discourse, painted in no less
glowing colours the life and manners of an effeminate young
man—Unhappy youth! said he; what words shall I find equal to
thy abasement?—Thou art the reproach of thy parent—the dis-
grace of thy country—the scorn or pity of every generous heart! How
is nature dishonored in thy person, and all her choicest gifts
abused! That strength which would have rendered thee the glory
of thy city, and the terror of her foes, is hasty thrown away on lux-
ury and intemperance! Thy youth and beauty are wasted in riot,

and prematurely blasted by disease ! Instead of the eye of fire, the heart of intrepidity, the step of modest firmness ; a squalid paleness sits upon thy face—a bloated corpulency enfeebles thy limbs, and presents a picture of human nature in its most abject state.

But, hark ! the trumpet sounds ; a savage band of unrelenting enemies have surrounded the city, and are prepared to scatter flames and ruin through the whole ! The virtuous youth that have been educated to nobler cares, arm with generous emulation, and fly to its defence. How lovely do they appear, drest in resplendant arms ! and moving slowly on in a close, impenetrable phalanx !—They are animated by every motive which can give energy to a human breast, and lift it to the sublimest achievements. Their hoary sires, their venerable magistrates, the beautiful forms of trembling virgins, attend them to the war, with prayers and exclamations !—Go forth ye generous hands, secure to meet the rewards of victory, or the repose of honorable death !—Go forth, ye generous hands, but unaccompanied by the wretch I have described. His feeble arm refuses to bear the ponderous shield ; the pointed spear sinks feebly from his grasp ; he trembles at the noise and tumult of the war, and flies like the hunted hart, to seek in shades and darkness. Behold him roused from his midnight orgies, reeking with wine and odours, and crowned with flowers—the only trophies of his warfare ; he hurries with trembling steps across the city ; his voice, his gait, his whole deportment, proclaims the abject slave of intemperance, and stamps indelible infamy upon his name.

While Xenocrates was thus discoursing, Polemo listened with fixed attention : the former animation of his countenance gave way to a visible dejection ;—presently his lips trembled, and his cheeks grew pale ; he was lost in melancholy reflection, and a silent tear was observed to trickle down. But when the philosopher described a character so like his own, shame seemed to take entire possession of his soul, and rousing, as from a long and painful lethargy, he softly raised his hands to his head and tore away the chaplet of flowers, the monuments of his effeminacy and disgrace : he seemed content to compose his dress into a more decent form, and wrapped his robe about him that before hung loosely waving with an air of studied effeminacy.

But when Xenocrates had finished his discourse, Polemo approached him with all the humility of conscious guilt, and begged to become his pupil ; telling him that he had that day gained the most glorious conquest that had ever been achieved by reason and philosophy, by inspiring with the love of virtue a mind that had hitherto been plunged in folly and sensuality.

Xenocrates embraced the young man—encouraged him in such a laudable design, and admitted him among his disciples.—Nor had he ever reason to repent of his facility, for Polemo from that hour abandoned all his former companions and vices ; and by his uncommon ardor for improvement, very soon became as celebrated for virtue and wisdom as he had before been for every contrary quality.

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the Fall—His bull is from two to five years old, and he works him.—He always raises pigs from old sows.—He seldom lets his work drive him.—Has a cooking stove, with plenty of pipe to it.—The wood lots he possesses are fenced. His sled is housed in summer, and his cart, ploughs, and wheelbarrow, winter and summer, when not in use.—Has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses.—Does not feed his hogs with whole grain.—Lights may be seen in his house often before break of day in winter.—His hog pen is boarded inside and out.—Has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall.—All his manure is carried out from his buildings and farm yard twice in the year, and chipping once a year.—His cattle are almost all tied up in winter.—He begins to find out that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable.—Raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock as he does for his family.—Has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house.—Has more lamps in his house than candlesticks.—Has a house to keep ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up.—Has a large barn, and a small house.—Seldom has more pigs than cows.—Adjoining his hog pen he has a hole to put weeds and sods, and makes three loads of the best manure from every old hog, and two from every pig. A good farmer in this country begins to find out that steaming vegetables can be done at one-third the expense of boiling, and that the Ruta Baga turnip is a thing worth the thinking of.—He fences before he ploughs, and manures before he sows.—He deals more for cash than on credit.

Farmer's Weekly Messenger.

SALTING HAY.

THERE can be no greater improvement in the economy of preservation, than that of moderately salting succulent or coarse hay, when it is mowed and stacked for preservation, in barns, barracks, or stacks and ricks. Not less, nor much more, than half a peck to a ton, is safer than a larger quantity. The use of salt has often proved the soundness of the trite adage—"Too much of a good thing is good for nothing." If too much salt be applied, excess of moisture is the consequence, and heating or mow-burning follows; so that all the nutriment of the hay is extracted, and the residuum is no better than salted saw dust. To clover hay this often occurs: though if it be stacked with layers of straw, the straw absorbs superabundant moisture. This mode prevents, in a great degree, the tendency of second-crop clover to cause *slabbers* or *pyralism* in horses; yet to them it is highly improper, when other hay can be given. With horned beasts it agrees well, when thus prepared; the straw, having imbibed the juices of the clover and the brine, is palatable and nutritious to cattle and sheep. Oat straw is the best, (though any other, good and sound, will answer,) for stacking with clover.—Some farmers have slightly salted buck wheat straw; which has been fed profitably to store-cattle and sheep. Those who exceed a peck of salt to a ton of hay, have repented of their overweening

desire to do good. That salt is not only a preservative of hay, but a wholesome condiment, inviting and necessary to our domestic animals, is proved by long experience. The wild animals of our forests furnish proofs in abundance, by their instinctively frequenting, for licking and lapping at their pleasure, the salt found in the licks and salt springs, which are benignantly afforded to them, whilst they roam unmolested through our unsettled country.

A METHOD OF EXTRACTING THE JUICE OF THE SUGAR-MAPLE,

For the Making of Sugar, without Injuring the Tree.

It has been customary to cut a gash in the tree, from which the saccharine liquor flows, or to bore a hole, and put in a reed; and when the liquor ceases to flow, plugging up the hole. Both these methods are injurious, and tend to destroy the tree. In the latter case, the tree rots under the plug to some distance within. The following method is proposed in lieu of these, and has been successfully practised in Kentucky. At the proper seasons for the running of the liquid, open the ground and select a tender root, about the size of one or two fingers; cut off the end, and raise the root sufficiently out of the ground to turn the cut end into the receiver.—It will emit the liquor from the wound as freely as by either of the other methods. When it ceases to flow, bury the root again, and the tree will not be hurt.

SOWING WHEAT.

The practice of sowing wheat on a clover sod, with one ploughing, has been much recommended both in England and the United States, as being attended with complete success in raising good crops, and also improving the lands; but some farmers, in trying the experiment, have failed altogether, by ploughing too shallow, by which the grass and weeds, getting ahead, choked out the wheat.—Let not this be a discouragement; but rather try it again in a proper manner. Turn down the sod, whether it be clover, timothy, or herd grass, with a good plough, and a strong team, so deep, as completely to prevent their growing, to the injury of the crop. The field may be broken up in the Eighth month; the manure spread on immediately, and well harrowed in; and then in a proper season ploughed lightly, and sown about a bushel to the acre.

By this management, the wheat grows well in the fall, and generally produces a good crop of clean grain at harvest.—Note, the more grass that is turned down the better, provided it be well covered.

CARROTS.

CONSIDERING how much is said in England in favour of raising Carrots, it is surprising, that the country farmers do not pay more

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attention to this branch of business. The English farmers state, that Carrots are not only good for feeding cattle and hogs, but they aver positively, that Carrots boiled are the best food yet known for fattening hogs: and also, that pork can be made with them, with less expence, than with any other food. I have but little experience in raising them; I, however, state the following, hoping it will be of some benefit.

In the year 1818, I sowed a small piece of carrots, about the eighth part of an acre. After firstly ploughing the land, I harrowed in the carrot seed, just as I would wheat or oats. The soil was very favourable for them; it was a deep sandy loam, without any hard pan; had been well dnged the spring before, planted with Indian corn, and the weeds thoroughly subdued. I found when the carrots came up, that I had not sowed more than one eighth part as much seed as I ought to have done; the carrots were very thin. I, however, had a fine crop. The carrots were of a prodigious size and length; one of them, in consequence of a small bet that was made upon the length of it, was accurately measured, and found to be three feet two inches, exclusive of the tops. These carrots were principally fed out to milch cows. They make a great quantity of milk, and of a superior quality. I had not then read the English accounts of their being good for fatting pork. From what little I have experienced of raising carrots, I do not hesitate to say, that fifteen hundred bushels may be raised on one acre of land of a suitable quality for them, and properly prepared.

American Farmer.

PUMPKINS.

By attending to the following directions, these excellent vegetables may be preserved much longer than usual

Cut the vine, about four inches from the pumpkin, wipe them, and load them in carts, without bruising. Store them away in cellars, dry pits, cribs, or huts; or in heaps, after the manner of turnips or potatoes, surrounded with straw and earth; or in any place where the frost will not reach them. Observe to use those first that are likely to decay soonest.

FALL PLOUGHING.

In our last Almanack, this practice is recommended, as it highly merits. One great advantage attending it, in preventing the ravages of the corn grubs, by exposing the eggs of their parent or parents, is mentioned. The result of numerous inquiries, made since our publication, is decisively favourable to the fact adduced, merely as one incitement to this beneficial operation. But there are so many and so various opinions on the subject of the parent of the Grub, that the writer of that article has suspended any conclusive judgment concerning it. It is now believed by several intelligent entomologists, that the parents of the grubs are *Moths* of different species of the genus *noctua*.

This is mentioned with the view to prevent mistakes as to the class of insects from which the grub springs, operating on the fact of its being destroyed, or rendered harmless, by fall ploughing; be its parent what it may. In some instances, fall-ploughing has not been fully successful; but, in general, it has answered every expectation on this point; and never fails, (when performed judiciously, and in proper season,) to be otherwise indisputably beneficial. *Theorising* on causes often induces incredulity as to practical results, and leads astray the minds of those to whom facts are more important than are the most ingenious theories. And, in this case, the fact of fall-ploughed fields escaping injuries from the grub, whilst those spring ploughed have been ruinously injured or destroyed, is established by multitudes of positive proofs.

So far as grubs are concerned, arguments against the utility of fall-ploughing are adduced by some farmers, who view only their present convenience. These reptiles are said to be enticed from the corn plant by the worthless and mischievous vegetation, left on barks; when only a few furrows are ploughed for the purpose of planting. This is called *listing*; and it is true that such reprehensible practice often answers the temporary purpose; but it is as true that it not seldom fails. Buckwheat, and even succulent coarse grasses and weeds, (sorrel among others,) will invite the grubs from the corn, for which they do not shew an unalterable predilection. But the pestiferous covers of these barks remain, to gain strength and vigor too powerful for late ploughing to conquer; and thus the field is left with unsubdued foes to injure future crops. — Good and timely ploughing is the foundation of good husbandry; and this indispensable operation cannot be well and sufficiently accomplished in the practice of *listing*. If it serves a turn, (like all palliatives,) it leaves curses behind it, instead of the blessings attendant on the praiseworthy culture of those who consider corn quite as valuable, as a cleaning crop for the destruction of weeds and other pests, as it is for the immediate advantages it affords in itself.

A very intelligent, large southern farmer, among the few from whom accounts of the failure of fall-ploughing in destroying grubs, have been heard, replanted after the departure of these vermin. — His crop was so wonderfully forwarded by the effects of his fall-ploughing, that he has as good corn as if no injury had occurred to its first planting. He has become, from a doubter, a decided convert to the fall ploughing system, independently of any regard to its operation on the grub.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

TO MAKE AND PRESERVE YEAST.

To Make it — Boil a handful of hops in three pints of water, three or four minutes. The water must boil when the hops are put in. Strain the liquor, and then thicken it with flour to the consistence

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of starch. Let it stand till it is about milk warm, and put it into a jar large enough to allow room for it to rise; then add about a tea-spoonful of yeast, and let it work.

To Preserve it.—After the yeast has risen sufficiently, add as much meal of *white* Indian corn as will make it stiff enough to be rolled thin; then, immediately, and before it rises a second time, roll it, and with a tea cup or wine glass, cut it into cakes, and dry them in the shade, in an airy room, or in any other good place. Turn them three or four times in the day: after they are quite dry, put them into a basket, or bag, and keep them aired, and free from moisture. One of these cakes, soaked about 15 minutes in cold water, will be sufficient for two good sized loaves.

METHOD OF MAKING GOOD BREAD. AT ABOUT HALF THE COMMON COST.

It has been long known, that bread may be made from potatoes, but the method of making *good* bread from them has remained a secret with many. Believing that the information may prove of importance to all, we give it an insertion.

Boil the potatoes not quite so soft as common; then turn the water out, and let them hang over the fire and dry a short time; then peel them while they are hot, and pound them as fine as possible; then take a small quantity of pearl ash, which should be added to new yeast, which is working briskly: add the potatoes to these ingredients, and knead them together; then add as much rye meal, or flour as you can possibly work in—the whole should be pounded together with a pestle, or something of the kind—no water to be added at any time. After the dough is thus prepared, let it stand an hour and a half, or two hours, before it is put into the oven.—It should be baked on the hearth of the oven. Be particular in following these directions, and you may make as good bread as can be made from the best rye and Indian meal; indeed many give it the preference. It does not require quite so long time to bake as the common brown bread.

AN EXCELLENT RECEIPT FOR CURING HAMS AND BEEF.

Take 6 lbs. of coarse salt,
2 lbs. of brown sugar,
2 oz. of saltpetre,
4 gallons of water.

Boil the pickle, and skim it well. Put over the meat, when cold, and let it remain in the pickle about eight or nine weeks; for beef not so long in pickle.

EASY METHOD OF PRESERVING MEAT IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A FEW DAYS, WITHOUT SALT AND WITHOUT ICE.

Put the meat into the water running from a spring. It will sink. Examine it daily.—When it begins to rise from the bottom, it must be used: it will be found perfectly sound and tender, and may be

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boiled or roasted. Meat may be preserved in this manner three or four days in summer time, free from taint. The outside will appear somewhat whitened, but the flavour is not injured. It would be advisable to have a box or tub, with a cover, into and out of which the water shall have free passage, which may be put either inside or outside of the spring house.

From the French "Annales des Arts et Manufactures."

A NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING WOOD FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

TAKE three parts of air-slacked lime, two parts of wood ashes, and one part of fine sand; sift the whole, and add as much linseed oil as is necessary to form a mass that can be laid on with a paint brush. To make this mixture perfect and more durable, it will be well to grind it on a marble. Two coats are all that are necessary; the first should be rather light, but the second must be put on as thick as the brush will permit. This composition, well prepared, is impenetrable to water; resists both the influence of the weather, and the action of the sun, which hardens it and makes it more durable.

ABORTION, HOW TO PREVENT IT IN COWS.

A practical farmer, who is in the constant habit of observing his cows, will perceive when there is a tendency to abortion, sometimes three weeks before it takes place. When it is discovered, and does not take place from violence, four or five ounces of alum, given in cold water, once a fortnight, for four or five times, (for it may be given at an early stage of gestation) will check the disease. The alum must be given to the whole dairy, (if dry at the time) when there is a rational fear that the cows may cast their calves; but the good effects depend entirely on the repetition of the dose.

BOTS IN HORSES.

No disease kills more horses than those insects, which are the produce of a small winged insect, like a bee, that lays its eggs in the hairs of horses, chiefly on the main, neck, and legs, during the fall months, while suspended by the action of its wings. These eggs or nits are taken into the horse's stomach, either by their dropping on the grass, when the animal sheds his coat, or by their rubbing the part to which they are attached, with their lips, while food is in their mouths, or by biting it. The hairs, with the nits on them, stick to the lips, and are swallowed with the food. When in the stomach, they increase by absorption, and remain until they attach themselves to the white coat of the stomach, by means of two hooks, between which a slit or fissure is seen; this is the mouth of the larva.

The way to prevent them from entering the body of the horse, is to keep him well curried, and not to permit a nit to remain on his

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body. The symptoms of both are restlessness, turning their heads to their sides, often changing posture, rubbing their tails against the sides of the stable or the stall. *Remedy*:—Tie up the horse, for twelve hours, to the stable, without food; then give him a quart of milk, sweetened with molasses, with which the worms will fill themselves; then give an hundred and twenty grains of calomel, at night, and next morning work it off by the following:—Aloes, in fine powder, one ounce; Ginger, in powder, half an ounce; oil of anniseeds, sixty drops; molasses, enough to make the whole into one or more balls. Let the horse fast an hour, after taking the above dose; and give him milk warm water during the day. Repeat the foregoing dose in a few days, and kill the grubs that come away.

TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.

SCRAPE the pith of a cabbage stump, and squeeze one spoonful of the juice through a cloth; or, if stumps are not on hand, pound the leaves of cabbage, procure the juice, and give it inwardly.—This medicine is harmless, and always effectual.

PLASTER FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

BOIL hemlock boughs till you procure a thick substance like tar; mix equal quantities of this extract, and white pine turpentine; then, to a gill of this compound, add a small table spoonful of British oil, and about one tea spoonful of spirits of turpentine. Make a plaster, and apply it to the part affected.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

AT going to bed, or frequently in the day-time, take a decoction of what delicate people call smart weed, with a little rum, enough to make a weak grog. Then wear flannel, and avoid taking cold.

CHINESE METHOD OF MENDING CHINA.

TAKE a piece of flint glass, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins with china without riveting, so that no art can break it in the same place. You are to observe, that the composition is to be ground extremely fine on a painter's stone.

NEW-INVENTED COMPOSITION, TO BE USED INSTEAD OF YEAST.

To make eight quarts of this composition, boil in common water eight pounds of potatoes, as for eating; bruise them perfectly smooth, and mix with them, whilst warm, two ounces of honey, or any other sweet, and one quart (being the eighth part of a gallon of yeast) of common yeast. And, for making bread, mix three beer pints of the above composition with a bushel of flour, using

warm water in making the bread; the water to be warmer in winter than in summer; and the composition to be used a few hours after it is made; and as soon as the sponge (the mixture of the composition with the flour) begins to fall the first time, the bread should be made and put in the oven.

DUTCH METHOD OF PREPARING GOOSE QUILLS FOR WRITING.

THE process consists in immersing the quill, when plucked from the wing of the bird, into water almost boiling; to leave it there till it becomes sufficiently soft to compress it, turning it on its axis with the back of the blade of the knife. This kind of friction, as well as the immersions in water, being continued until the barrel of the quill becomes transparent, and the membrane, as well as the greasy kind of covering, be entirely removed, it is immersed a last time, to render it perfectly cylindrical, which is performed with the index finger and the thumb; it is then dried in a gentle temperature.

TO MAKE ELDER WINE.

To nine gallons of water, put three pecks of black elder-berries, boil them for half an hour; then strain the liquor into a tub: dissolve two pounds of maple-sugar to each gallon of liquor; when it is cold, put half a cupful of yeast on a toast made of bread; if yeast cannot be procured, put into the liquor a cupful of milk.—When it is working, skim off the froth as it rises: after it has done working, put it into a cask, where it will rise to the bung hole.—That it may work over when it is done hissing, put one quart of spirits, four ounces of ginger, and four of allspice; then it may be bunged up.—This wine is bottled off in March; it is generally warmed to drink in the winter, and it very fine to drink cold in the summer.

TO MAKE RASPBERRY WINE.

One gallon of raspberry juice to one gallon of rum or gin. It is sweetened to the taste of those who make it. Should it not rise, put a little milk to it, and it will run down.

CURRENT WINE—RED AND WHITE.

To make nine gallons—Squeeze three pecks of currants and one gallon of raspberries; wash them, and squeeze the fruit; put the liquor into a barrel that contains nine gallons; fill it near the bung hole with cold water; dissolve two pounds of maple sugar to each gallon of liquor. When it has done working, put two quarts of brandy or spirits—it will be better for the brandy. Put a quarter of a pound of sweet, and a quarter of a pound of bitter almonds. Let them be blanched and bruised; then put them into the cask, and bung it up.—It will be fit to drink in January, when it should be bottled off for use.

WILD GRAPE WINE.

The grapes when perfectly ripe, are gathered and squeezed; two gallons of juice to one of reduced spirits. Refined sugar, allspice and ginger, are boiled, and the wine is sweetened to the palate. Let it be bottled off, and in three months it will be fit to drink.

TO CURE A FELON.

Mix coppers with the yolk of an egg, till it is of the consistence of a common poultice; apply it as often as it becomes dry; scald the finger in weak lye once in three or four hours. After the swelling breaks, apply another poultice, made of two parts cream and one part of soft soap; boil the cream and soap together, and thicken with wheat flour till it is of suitable consistence.

CIVIL LIST OF UPPER CANADA.

PRESENT LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Major General SIR PIERRE-MARTIN, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Russian Order of St. George, and of the Order of William in the Netherlands, &c. &c. &c.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Major HILLIER, 74th Regt.

Government Officers.

EDWARD M'MAHON, Esquire, *Chief Clerk,*
 Thomas FitzGerald, and { *Clerks,*
 John Lyon, Esquires, {
Office Keeper and Messenger,
 ISAAC FLEMING,

Members of Legislative Council.

The Hon. W. D. POWELL, *Chief Justice, Speaker,*
 The Right Hon. Rev. JACOB, LORD BISHOP of QUEBEC.
 The Hon. THOMAS SCOTT, The Hon. GEORGE CRONIN HANE,
 JAMES BABY, & Rev. J. STRACHAN, D.D.
 JOHN M'GILL, ANDREW MACINTOSH,
 THOMAS TALBOT, JOSEPH WELLS,
 WILLIAM CLARK, DUNCAN CAMERON,
 THOMAS CLARK, GEORGE H. MARRIOTT,
 WILLIAM DICKSON, JOHN H. DUFF,
 NEIL M'LEAN,

JOHN POWELL, Esquire, *Clerk.*

The Rev WILLIAM MACAULAY, — *Chaplain,*
 D'ARBY BOULTON, Junr. Esquire, — *Master in Chancery attending*
Legislative Council.

WILLIAM LEE, Esquire, — *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.*

HUGH CAMPBELL, — *Door Keeper.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY AND OFFICERS.

THE HON. LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, SPEAKER.

MEMBERS.	FOR WHAT PLACE.	RESIDENCE.
Baby, Francis,	Essex,	Sandwich,
Baldwin, Wm. W.	York and Simcoe,	Spadina,
Bostwick, John	Middlesex,	Victoria,
Burwell, Mahlon	Middlesex,	Port Talbot,
Casey, Samuel	Lennox & Addington,	Adolphustown,
Chisholm, William	Halton,	Nelson,
Clark, John	Lincoln, 1st Riding,	St. Catharines,
Clark, Matthew	Lennox & Addington,	Bath,
Crooks, James	Halton,	Dundas,
Gates, Walter F.	Grenville,	Prescott,
Gordon, James	Kent,	Amherstburgh,
Hagerman, Christ'r.	Town of Kingston,	Kingston,
Hamilton, George	Wentworth,	Hamilton,
Hamilton, Robert	Lincoln, 3d Riding,	Queenston,
Hornor, Thomas,	Oxford,	Burford,
Jones, Charles	Leeds,	Brackville,
Jones, Jonas	Grenville,	Brockville,
Kerr, W. J.	Lincoln, 2d Riding,	Waterford,
Koughnett, Ph. Van	Stormont,	Cornwall,
McCormick, Wm.	Essex,	Amherstburgh,
McDonnell, Alexander	Glengary,	York,
McLean, Allan	Frontenac,	Kingston,
McLean, Archibald	Stormont,	Cornwall,
McMartin, Alexander	Glengary,	Cornwall,
Morris, William	Carlton,	Perth,
Nichol, Robert,	Norfolk,	Stamford,
Pattie, David	Prescott & Russell,	Hawkesbury,
Peterson, Paul	Prince Edward,	Hallowell,
Randall, Robert	Lincoln, 4th Riding,	Queenston,
Robinson, John B.	Town of York,	York,
Robinson, Peter	York and Simcoe,	Newmarket,
Rogers, D. McGregor	Northumberland,	Haldimand,
Ruttan, Henry	Northumberland,	Haldimand,
Shaver, Peter	Dundas,	Matilda,
Sherwood, L. P.	Leeds,	Brockville,
Walsh, Francis L.	Norfolk,	Victoria,
White, Reuben	Hastings,	Selkirk,

MEMBERS.	FOR WHAT PLACE.	RESIDENCE.
Willmot, Samuel S.	Durham,	Clarke,
Wilson, John	Wentworth,	Grimsby,
Wilson, James	Prince Edward,	Hallowell,

Grant Powell, Esquire,—Clerk.

The Rev. Robert Addison,—Chaplain.

Samuel P. Jarvis, Esquire,—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Mr. Allan McNabb,—Sergeant at Arms.

William Knott,—Door Keeper,

John Hunter,—Messenger.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice,—Chairman.

The Right Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Hon. James Baby,

The Hon. & Rev. Dr. J. Strachan,

Samuel Smith,

William Claus.

John Small, Esquire, Clerk of the Council.

John Belkie, Esquire, Deputy Clerk of the Council.

Mr. George Savage, } Clerks in the Council Office.

Mr. William Lee }

Hugh Carfrae,—Door Keeper and Messenger.

Sarah Lancaster,—House Keeper.

The regular Land Council Days for the year 1824 are,

January	7 and 21	July	7 and 21
February,	4 and 18	August	4 and 18
March	3 and 17	September	1 and 15
April	7 and 21	October	6 and 20
May	5 and 19	November	3 and 17
June	2 and 16	December	1 and 15

Upper Canada has at present 11 Districts; 24 Counties; 290 Townships; and, 150,000 Inhabitants, at the Lowest calculation, exclusive of Indians, Strangers, and the Army and Navy. She has also 55 Regiments of Militia, mustering 30,000 strong.

For farther particulars respecting the past and present state of the Country, and for a detailed account of its resources, and every minute respecting it, the reader is referred to the "YORK ALMANAC, AND ROYAL CALENDAR OF UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1824."

No. I.

TABLE of Interest at 8 per Cent.

	1 Week.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
Cent.	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
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7	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Pounds					
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No. II.

A TABLE of Discount per Cent.

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